

Heat-induced colour changes of pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and eucalypt (*Eucalyptus globulus*) wood

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Abstract Heat treatment of *Pinus pinaster* and *Eucalyptus globulus* wood was carried out by hot air in an oven for 2–24 h at 170–200°C and by steam in an autoclave for 2–12 h at 190–210°C. The colour parameters L^* , a^* and b^* were determined by the CIELAB method on radial, tangential and transverse sections of untreated and treated wood, and their variation with regard to the treatment (ΔL^* , Δa^* and Δb^*) were calculated in percent. For untreated eucalypt wood, lightness (L^*) varied between 54.1 and 63.8% with a^* between 7.4 and 8.5, and b^* between 15.7 and 19.9. For untreated pine wood, L^* varied between 67.3 and 76.1%, a^* between 6.9 and 7.6 and b^* between 16.3 and 24.1. Oven heat-treated wood became darker (ΔL^* about 50% for 4% mass loss), and this was more for eucalypt wood under the same treatment conditions. In general, the contribution of red (a^*) and yellow (b^*) colour decreased with heat treatment. The transverse section of the two species darkened less for both the treatments with small differences between radial and tangential sections. Lightness decrease was related to chemical changes; with good correlations with glucose ($R^2 = 0.96$), hemicelluloses ($R^2 = 0.92$) and lignin ($R^2 = 0.86$). As regards colour, the heat treatments showed an interesting potential to improve the wood quality for solid timber products from pine and eucalypt.

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Introduction

The use of heat treatments to modify the properties of wood is not new and Tiemann (1920) already reported that high-temperature drying decreased the wood equilibrium moisture content and swelling as well as (Stamm and Hansen 1937) with wood heated in several gases. The first studies directed towards improvement of wood dimensional stability were carried out by Stamm et al. (1946) and further continued by Kollmann and Schneider (1963), Kollmann and Fengel (1965), Fengel (1966) D'Jakonov and Konepleva (1967), Nikolov and Enceev (1967), Burmester (1973), Rusche (1973a, b), Giebeler (1983), Hillis (1984), Bourgois and Guyonnet (1988), Bourgois et al. (1989) and Dirol and Guyonnet (1993).

The development and commercialization of heat treatments to increase wood durability and dimensional stability was stimulated only recently by environmental concerns but there are already several commercial applications in some European countries and North America.

Heat treatment reduces the equilibrium moisture content of wood and improves its dimensional stability and durability but it may reduce the mechanical resistance, mainly of bending (Kollmann and Schneider 1963; Viitanen et al. 1994; Viitaniemi et al. 1997; Kim et al. 1998; Kubojima et al. 2000; Epmeier et al. 2001; Jämsä and Viitaniemi 2001; Rapp and Sailer 2001; Kamdem et al. 2002; Yildiz 2002; Bengtsson et al. 2002; Bekhta and Niemz 2003; Gosselink et al. 2004; Metsä-Kortelainen et al. 2006; Wang and Cooper 2005; Hakkou et al. 2006; Esteves et al. 2007).

Heat treatment of wood changes its chemical composition by degrading both cell wall compounds and extractives. The thermal degradation starts by deacetylation of hemicelluloses and the released acetic acid acts as a depolymerization catalyst which further increases polysaccharide decomposition (Tjeerdsmä et al. 1998; Sivonen et al. 2002; Nuopponen et al. 2004). Amorphous cellulose is also degraded resulting in an increase of cellulose crystallinity (Bhuiyan and Hirai 2000, 2001, 2005; Wikberg and Maunu 2004; Boonstra and Tjeerdsmä 2006). In lignin, there is a cleavage of β -O-4 linkages and a reduction of methoxyl content leading to a more condensed structure (Wikberg and Maunu 2004).

With heat treatment, the colour of wood is modified acquiring a darker tonality which is often justified by the formation of coloured degradation products from hemicelluloses (Sehistedt-Persson 2003; Sundqvist 2004) and from the extractives that seem to participate in the colour formation of hydrothermally treated wood (McDonald et al. 1997, Sundqvist and Morén 2002). The formation of oxidation products such as quinones is also referred as the reason for colour change (Tjeerdsmä et al. 1998; Mitsui et al. 2001; Bekhta and Niemz 2003). Sehistedt-Persson (2003) also suggested that the change in colour resulting from hemicelluloses degradation might be due to hydrolysis by a reaction similar to Maillard reaction which is a well-known process in the food industry.

Colour is a very important wood property for the final consumer and, in some cases it is the determining factor for the selection of a specific wood since the visual decorative point of view is often prevailing. In species with pale coloured wood which are usually considered less appellative, the darkening would be an important

advantage of the heat treatment giving the wood a “tropical flavour” that is valued in many countries.

The colour of treated wood is also important because it can be used to predict wood properties such as mechanical resistance (Bekhta and Niemz 2003; Johansson and Mören 2006) or for heat-treated wood characterization (Patzelt et al. 2003). Most wood colour studies quantify the colour by the CIELAB method created by the Commission International de l'Éclairage with a three axes system: lightness (L^*) from 0% (black) to 100% (white), a^* from green ($-a$) to red ($+a$), and b^* from blue ($-b$) to yellow ($+b$). Good correlations between lightness (L^*) and treatment temperature were obtained for *Pinus sylvestris* (Viitaniemi et al. 1997).

In this work, we studied the influence of heat treatment and specific conditions of temperature, heating medium and time on wood of the two species, maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and blue-gum eucalypt (*Eucalyptus globulus*). These are the two important species in Southern Europe and elsewhere that are not favoured for their natural colour: pine wood is yellowish in the sapwood and reddish brown in heartwood with a high susceptibility to light, and eucalypt wood has a monotonous light brown colour. Although the Nordic market appreciates light coloured woods, in many other markets richer wood colours are preferred which are associated to higher priced tropical woods, e.g. in Portugal, pine wood is darkened for production of high quality furniture. In addition to improvement of other properties, the underlying hypothesis in this work is that the heat-induced colour variation of these woods could improve their value for high quality applications.

Experimental

Cubic samples with approximately 40 mm edge of pine (*Pinus pinaster* Aiton.) and eucalypt (*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.) wood were cut from a radial board with clear faces, totalling 150 samples for each species. The samples were polished with P₁₀₀ sandpaper and kept in a conditioned room at 20°C and 50% relative humidity until stabilization. The colour of samples was measured prior to heat treatment on radial, tangential and transverse sections.

Two kinds of heat treatments were carried out: (1) in an oven in the presence of air and (2) in an autoclave with steam in the absence of air. The heat treatment in air was carried out in an electric oven, with exhaustion of the heated gases by natural convection through an opening in the oven wall for 2–24 h at 170–200°C. The treatment started at ambient temperature with a raising heat time of about 1 h. Four replicates were used for each treatment conditions of time/temperature.

The steam heat treatment was carried out at atmospheric pressure inside an autoclave for 2–12 h and 190–210°C. The autoclave had 0.5 m³ capacity and 1.0 m² square area and it was heated by a regulated admission of a mixture of superheated steam (370–380°C) and saturated steam (150–160°C). Temperature was controlled by auxiliary heating with a superheated steam flow in the autoclave's sleeve. Three replicates were used for each treatment condition of time/temperature. After treatment, the samples were cooled down in a dry environment and weighted. Mass loss was determined according to:

$$\text{Mass loss (\%)} = \frac{\text{Dry mass} - \text{Dry mass after treatment}}{\text{Dry mass}}$$

where the dry mass corresponds to the oven-dry mass of the untreated sample and the mass after treatment corresponds to the oven-dry mass of the sample after the heat treatment. The moisture content of the conditioned samples before treatment was determined in a parallel sample (four replicates) by oven drying at 105°C.

The final colour of the wood was measured after stabilization in a room at 20°C and 50% relative humidity, in the radial, tangential and transverse sections. A colour spectrophotometer Minolta cm-3630 was used and the 0% colour was calibrated with white and 100% with black standards. The colour parameters L^* , a^* and b^* were determined for untreated and treated wood by the CIELAB method, and their corresponding variation with the treatments, ΔL^* , Δa^* and Δb^* , were calculated in percent of the initial value. Each value corresponds to the average of three (autoclave treatment) or four (oven treatment) replicates.

The variation in colour was calculated as the difference of L^* , a^* and b^* between treated and untreated wood in percentage of the initial value, as measured in each individual sample, as follows (exemplified for ΔL^*):

$$\Delta L^* (\%) = (L^*_{\text{treated}} - L^*_{\text{untreated}}) / L^*_{\text{untreated}}$$

The extractive content was determined by Soxhlet extraction of about 3 g of each sample using successively 150 ml of dichloromethane, ethanol and water during 10 h for dichloromethane and 20 h for ethanol and water. The total content was determined by the sum of all the extracts. Lignin was determined by the Klason method. The sugars content was determined according to Tappi 249 cm-00. The solution obtained in the lignin analysis was neutralised, derivatized by acetylation and injected in a gaseous chromatograph HP 5890A with a S2330 column and ionisation flame detector. The temperatures of the injector and detector were kept at 250°C while the temperature of the oven initiated at 225°C during 1 min, followed by an increase of 5°C/min up to 250°C and remaining at this temperature for 3 min.

Results and discussion

Natural wood colour

The colour of eucalypt and pine wood samples was determined prior to heat treatment in the radial, tangential and transverse sections. Table 1 presents the CIELAB parameters L^* , a^* and b^* for the untreated pine and eucalypt wood.

The eucalypt wood samples showed a homogeneous colour according to the chroma coordinates, a^* and b^* are a combination of red (a^*) and yellow (b^*). The eucalypt wood surfaces showed some differences between sections. On average, transverse sections were darker than tangential and radial sections: lightness (L^*) was 54.1% on an average in the transverse section as compared with 63.8 and 61.5%

Table 1 Colour CIELAB parameters for eucalypt and pine wood in transverse, radial and tangential sections

	Transverse			Radial			Tangential		
	L^*	a^*	b^*	L^*	a^*	b^*	L^*	a^*	b^*
Eucalypt									
Average	54.1	7.4	15.7	63.8	8.0	19.9	61.5	8.5	18.9
Minimum	48.1	5.4	14.3	56.9	6.8	16.2	53.7	6.7	16.3
Maximum	63.6	9.6	20.3	67.4	10.1	23.0	69.9	11.7	30.4
Standard deviation	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.4
Pine									
Average	76.1	6.9	24.1	74.3	7.6	23.3	67.3	7.2	16.3
Minimum	57.7	5.5	17.8	56.9	5.3	17.4	48.1	5.8	13.8
Maximum	80.4	9.1	27.6	78.7	11.4	28.5	72.0	8.7	19.6
Standard deviation	4.4	0.6	2.1	4.6	1.1	3.0	5.1	0.6	1.2

Average of 110 samples

for radial and tangential sections. The transverse section showed lower values for a^* and b^* (7.4 and 15.7) as compared with the tangential (8.5 and 18.9) and radial (8.0 and 19.9) sections but the differences between sections were not statistically significant. The between sample variation of the colour coordinates was also small as given by the low values for the standard deviation.

The surface of the pine wood samples was more heterogeneous in colour than that of eucalypt wood samples, with darker zones corresponding to latewood, and clearer zones corresponding to earlywood, thereby reflecting their differences in wood anatomy and ring structure, which resulted in a higher between sample variation. On average, lightness (L^*) was lower for the tangential section (67.3%) in comparison with the radial (74.3%) and transverse (76.1%) sections, although the differences between sections were not statistically significant.

Pine wood colour was a combination of red (a^*) and yellow (b^*). On average a^* was higher on radial (7.6), followed by tangential (7.2) and transverse (6.9) sections but without significant differences between sections. The b^* value was higher on the transverse (24.1) and radial (23.3) sections in relation to the tangential (16.3) section.

Heat-treated wood colour

Darkening with the heat treatment was clearly visible, increasing with treatment time and temperature is in agreement with earlier findings (Mitsui et al. 2001, 2003; Militz 2002; Bekhta and Niemz 2003).

Eucalypt heat-treated wood revealed a uniform colour that darkened with increase of treatment severity. The colour shown by the pine heat-treated wood was less uniform because of the increased contrast between earlywood and latewood,

and therefore the colour of samples depended on the earlywood/latewood ratio on the sample surface. Also in some cases there was a formation of darker spots at the surface due to the exudation of some resin.

After the heat treatment, the colour on the radial, tangential and transverse sections was measured and the difference of L^* , a^* and b^* in percentage between treated and untreated wood was determined as ΔL^* (%), Δa^* (%) and Δb^* (%), respectively.

Treatment with hot air

The changes in lightness (L^*) and the chroma parameters (a^* and b^*) of oven heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood are presented in Table 2.

Lightness of heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood decreased with treatment time and temperature. For instance, pine wood lightness in transverse section decreased 9.4 and 28.4% within 2 h of treatment at 170 and 200°C, respectively (Table 2). The maximum reduction (52.9%) was obtained within 12 h at 200°C. Similar results were obtained by Bekhta and Niemz (2003) with spruce wood. They reported a 73% decrease in lightness for a treatment at 200°C for 24 h.

Lightness reduction for the less intensive 2 h treatment for eucalypt wood was 17.2 and 38.9% at 170 and 200°C, respectively. With increasing time and temperature eucalypt wood lightness reduction reached 52.7% for 12 h at 200°C (Table 2).

The reduction in lightness for heat-treated pine wood was similar for radial and tangential sections reaching the most at 59.5 and 60.4%, and slightly higher than for transverse section (52.9%) probably due to the initial darker colour of this section (Table 2).

For eucalypt wood, lightness decreased more in tangential section (59.2%), compared with radial (56.2%) and transverse (52.7%) sections. The differences between sections in eucalypt wood were small, because the colour of tangential and transverse sections is uniform despite the tonality difference due to growth layers visible in transverse section (Table 2).

The a^* parameter for pine wood presented a high variation in transverse section, decreasing initially, increasing later and decreasing again for more severe treatments. In radial and tangential sections a^* increased for less-intense treatments reaching a 87 and 72% increase for wood treated at 170°C for 24 h, but decreasing with the increase in treatment severity. The b^* increased initially and decreased later for all the sections (Table 2).

The behaviour of the chroma coordinates differed for eucalypt wood. Coordinate a^* increased slightly for less intensive treatments and decreased afterwards reaching –46, –29 and –60% for wood treated at 200°C during 12 h.

Coordinate b^* decreased with treatment time for all temperatures and sections, with a maximum decrease of –71, –66 and –86% for transverse, radial and tangential sections, respectively (Table 2).

Fig. 1 presents the colour spectrum of the radial section for untreated wood and for oven heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood with two treatments, an intermediary

Table 2 Variation in L^* , a^* and b^* of oven heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood

Temperature (°C)	Treatment time (h)	ΔL^* (%)			Δa^* (%)			Δb^* (%)		
		Tranv	Radial	Tang	Tranv	Radial	Tang	Tranv	Radial	Tang
Eucalypt										
170	2	-17.1	-10.3	-18.0	9.0	23.7	16.1	-8.6	-1.5	-5.6
	6	-27.9	-25.0	-35.0	7.8	17.3	10.9	-15.5	-9.1	-19.7
	12	-39.6	-38.4	-44.4	-10.1	11.7	-9.3	-33.6	-24.2	-32.0
	24	-45.5	-50.1	-50.8	-8.4	-5.6	-4.0	-35.1	-40.4	-37.4
180	2	-19.6	-17.3	-19.4	13.3	22.2	8.0	-0.2	-1.7	-1.2
	6	-38.7	-38.3	-43.3	-18.9	12.4	-1.9	-37.4	-19.6	-33.3
	12	-44.8	-45.6	-50.2	-16.4	8.1	-17.8	-39.3	-28.2	-44.8
	24	-51.5	-51.7	-55.6	-28.3	1.1	-35.0	-54.1	-42.1	-69.5
190	2	-33.9	-34.2	-42.3	2.8	21.5	2.9	-23.5	-13.6	-33.7
	6	-45.6	-49.3	-51.2	-26.2	1.2	-22.4	-45.6	-37.3	-56.9
	12	-50.2	-54.4	-54.3	-40.5	-18.6	-41.2	-64.2	-59.9	-65.7
	24	-50.8	-56.3	-55.3	-29.2	-37.0	-40.8	-58.4	-70.1	-72.2
200	2	-38.9	-36.6	-43.6	-8.0	16.9	-7.6	-31.2	-18.8	-37.1
	6	-50.5	-51.6	-56.0	-49.6	-13.5	-38.7	-67.9	-46.7	-69.8
	12	-52.7	-56.2	-59.2	-45.5	-28.6	-60.2	-70.8	-66.3	-85.6
Pine										
170	2	-9.4	-10.5	-12.8	-12.4	22.8	26.5	19.5	12.2	22.7
	6	-19.0	-17.7	-20.7	-5.9	48.3	41.7	25.1	14.7	27.1
	12	-25.2	-28.7	-52.4	-7.9	83.3	20.6	31.5	14.7	-21.6
	24	-32.1	-44.7	-45.3	11.5	87.2	71.5	31.8	-6.5	-8.0
180	2	-15.2	-14.1	-19.4	-0.7	27.7	55.5	24.9	12.2	23.7
	6	-24.3	-34.7	-32.8	7.4	83.2	72.9	38.3	11.1	19.2
	12	-36.1	-44.3	-47.0	18.7	77.2	76.6	27.8	-6.4	-8.7
	24	-40.5	-52.5	-52.1	32.1	66.9	37.8	29.1	-27.2	-35.0
190	2	-19.4	-23.9	-25.7	-6.4	70.3	66.2	27.1	21.9	26.8
	6	-32.8	-43.1	-38.1	14.1	79.4	72.5	33.4	-4.4	15.9
	12	-45.4	-57.4	-56.3	12.3	52.4	39.0	-0.9	-43.8	-45.8
	24	-49.4	-58.5	-58.8	8.1	30.8	14.6	-20.7	-53.2	-57.8
200	2	-28.4	-35.3	-33.9	-0.8	87.4	64.8	31.2	2.6	12.2
	6	-44.6	-52.1	-54.0	9.7	68.6	40.3	3.1	-28.2	-38.1
	12	-52.9	-59.5	-60.4	4.9	38.8	3.3	-25.2	-49.4	-63.4

treatment at 180°C for 8 h and a more severe one at 190°C for 24 h, corresponding to mass losses of 3.2 and 7.6% for pine wood and 3.1 and 9.7% for eucalypt wood, respectively.

The difference in the wood colour spectrum before and after the treatment is striking, with a decreased absorbance throughout the entire spectrum for the heat-treated samples. The absorbance in the violet region (390–455 nm) is practically nil for the woods treated at 190°C for 24 h. The absorbance increases with wavelength

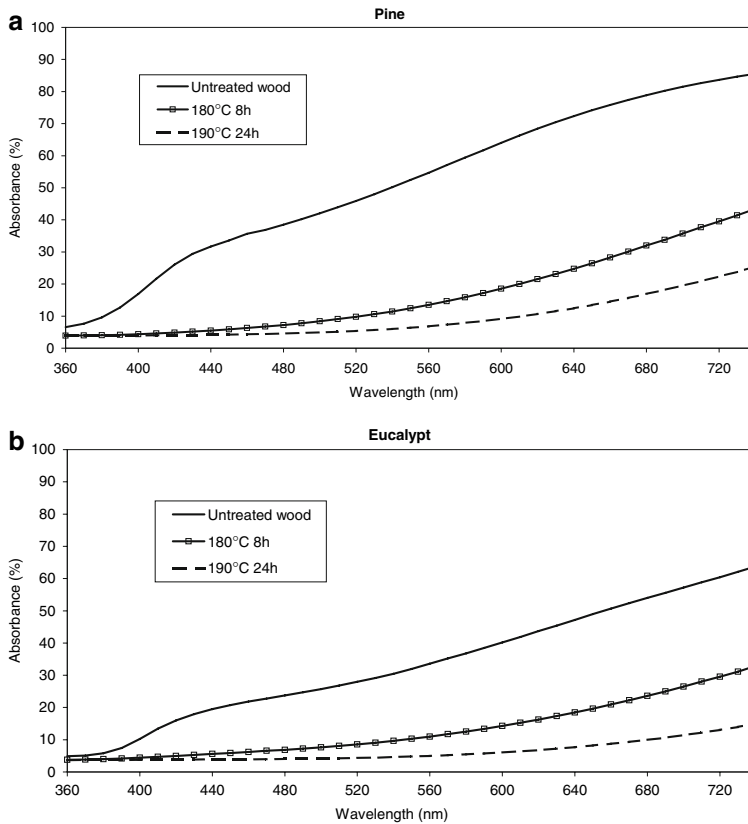


Fig. 1 Colour spectrum for untreated wood and for oven heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood in the radial section

with a maximum in the red region (622–780 nm). The shoulder around 420 nm in the untreated wood spectrum disappears with the heat treatment.

In pine wood the absorbance decreased more in the radial section, and no difference was observed between tangential and transverse sections. In eucalypt wood the reduction was higher in the tangential section, followed by the radial and transverse sections.

The relation between chemical composition and lightness decrease for oven heat-treated pine wood is presented in Fig. 2.

The results show that there is a strong correlation between lightness decrease and chemical composition. The stronger correlation was observed for glucose content with a determination coefficient (R^2) of 0.96 for linear regression, followed by hemicelluloses ($R^2 = 0.92$). These results are in accordance with several authors who attribute colour change with heat treatment to the formation of coloured degradation products from hemicelluloses (Sehistedt-Persson 2003; Sundqvist 2004).

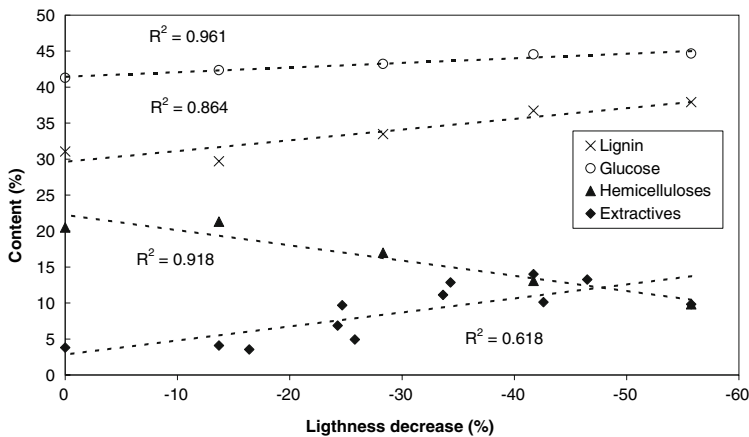


Fig. 2 Relation between chemical composition and lightness decrease for oven heat-treated pine wood

The correlations for lignin and extractive content were poorer with $R^2 = 0.86$ and 0.62 , respectively. Some authors referred that extractives seem to participate in the colour formation of hydrothermally treated wood (McDonald et al. 1997; Sundqvist and Morén 2002) while others reason that colour change might be due to the formation of oxidation products such as quinones (Tjeerdsma et al. 1998; Mitsui et al. 2001; Bekhta and Niemz 2003). The explanation for the lower determination coefficient for extractives might be because most of the chromophoric substances cannot be extracted due to their high molecular mass and degree of cross-linking, as reported by Mayer et al. (2006).

Steam heat treatment

Pine and eucalypt wood became darker with steam heat treatment similar to the treatment with hot air. Under identical conditions the lightness decrease was smaller for the steam heat treatment. For example, for eucalypt wood treated at 190°C for 6 h, the decrease in lightness was 43.8 and 45.6% for autoclave and oven treatment.

The changes in lightness (L^*) and in the chroma parameters (a^* and b^*) of autoclave heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood are presented in Table 3.

The decrease in lightness of pine wood (L^*) was higher in the radial and tangential sections, with a maximum decrease of 51, 48 and 41%, respectively in radial, tangential and transverse sections for wood treated at 210°C for 12 h (Table 3). A similar decrease in lightness (53%) was reported by Brischke et al. (2007) for spruce wood.

For eucalypt wood the lightness reduction was high, even for the less intensive steam heat treatment, 2 h at 190°C , with a reduction of lightness of 42, 42 and 37% in transverse, radial and tangential sections, much above that obtained for the heat treatment in air. With increasing treatment time and temperature, the decrease in lightness became similar to that obtained with the heat treatment in air. For instance,

Table 3 Variation in L^* , a^* and b^* of autoclave heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood

Temperature (°C)	Treatment time (h)	ΔL^* (%)			Δa^* (%)			Δb^* (%)		
		Tranv	Radial	Tang	Tranv	Radial	Tang	Tranv	Radial	Tang
Eucalypt										
190	2	-41.7	-41.6	-36.6	-4.9	10.2	10.5	-38.4	10.2	-22.7
	6	-43.8	-47.0	-45.5	-6.2	2.8	6.6	-37.7	2.8	-33.4
	12	-44.0	-46.0	-44.8	-14.5	-4.0	-4.0	-45.7	-4.0	-36.5
200	2	-36.5	-36.3	-37.2	3.5	9.7	16.1	-25.9	-24.6	-22.2
	6	-50.7	-51.6	-52.7	-16.1	-13.0	-7.7	-50.3	-52.6	-46.6
	12	-51.5	-54.4	-54.1	-39.0	-23.1	-26.1	-62.9	-58.6	-58.4
210	2	-49.6	-50.4	-49.0	-21.7	-7.5	-22.5	-43.9	-43.7	-45.8
	6	-53.1	-54.7	-55.8	-42.5	-33.9	-39.0	-64.8	-62.9	-64.4
	12	-54.5	-56.8	-56.7	-53.2	-38.0	-38.3	-72.7	-67.8	-63.5
Pine										
190	2	-19.2	-38.6	-24.4	82.4	33.5	52.3	42.2	-9.7	13.1
	6	-28.1	-41.2	-34.6	63.1	33.6	94.0	26.7	-12.4	19.1
	12	-29.9	-40.3	-34.8	70.3	30.9	78.6	32.4	-13.6	5.7
200	2	-20.3	-37.6	-30.3	51.6	25.4	37.4	33.7	-6.3	2.6
	6	-30.7	-43.4	-37.3	64.1	42.0	62.9	21.4	-11.1	-0.5
	12	-34.1	-45.2	-39.8	59.9	43.1	54.5	18.3	-13.6	-5.0
210	2	-34.6	-44.8	-40.0	50.7	48.0	83.0	11.0	-16.8	0.9
	6	-39.5	-52.9	-47.6	66.6	40.4	54.6	9.8	-30.7	-13.5
	12	-40.8	-50.9	-47.5	56.2	44.3	49.6	9.0	-21.9	-17.7

the decrease was about 52.7 and 51.5% for oven and autoclave treatment for wood treated at 200°C for 12 h (Tables 2, 3).

Heat-treated eucalypt wood was darker than heat-treated pine wood for both the treatments, and showed a colour similar to the majority of commercial tropical woods.

Colour changes with mass loss

The colour variation was related to the mass loss that occurred with both the heat treatments. Figure 3 reports the variation in lightness (L^*) versus mass loss with heating. Lightness of heat-treated pine and eucalypt woods decreased with mass loss for both treatments.

With air, the rate of lightness reduction was higher up to about 4% mass loss, when the heat-treated wood became about 50% darker than the original wood, after which it tended for stabilization at a minimum value, which is in agreement with earlier findings by Mitsui et al. (2003) and Bekhta and Niemz (2003). For the same mass loss, there were no significant differences between pine and eucalypt wood. In relation to differences between sections in the lightness reduction it was found that in pine wood it was slightly higher in the transverse section while in eucalypt wood

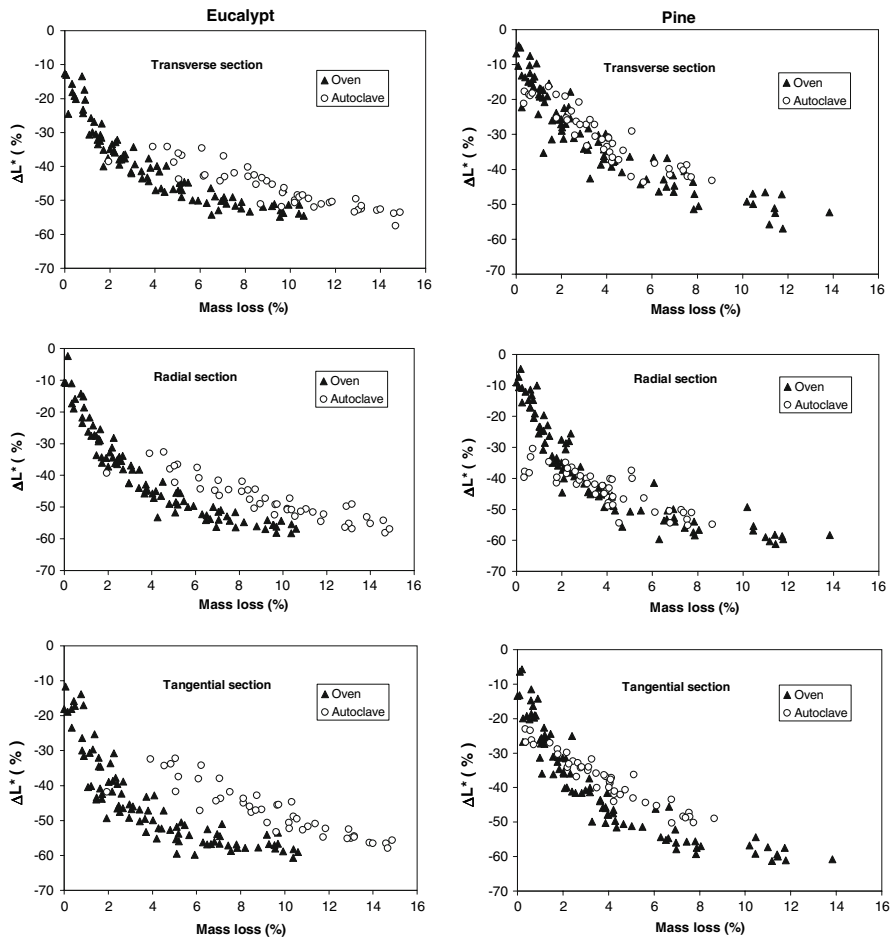


Fig. 3 Wood lightness (L^*) versus mass loss with steam (autoclave) and air (oven) heat treatment of eucalypt and pine woods measured in the transverse, radial and tangential sections

lightness decreased slightly more in the tangential section although the differences between sections were very small.

For the steam heating, the lightness decrease was approximately linear with mass loss. The decrease was higher in the radial section of pine wood, while in eucalypt wood it was approximately similar for all sections.

Comparing steam and air heat treatments at the same mass loss, the lightness reduction was higher in air especially for eucalypt wood. Similar results of oxidation reactions leading to darker compounds were also reported by Mitsui et al. (2003) with heat-treated spruce wood in air and in an inert nitrogen atmosphere.

The changes in a^* versus mass loss are presented in Fig. 4. For the air heat-treated pine wood, there was a striking initial increase, up to about 3% mass loss in radial and tangential sections, exceeding 100% and decreasing afterwards, while in

the transverse section, the increase was small up to about 4% mass loss and followed by a smooth reduction. These results are in accordance with Bekhta and Niemz (2003) who reported an initial increase in a^* from 5.5 to about 10.5 followed by a small decrease for heat-treated spruce wood.

For the air heat-treated eucalypt wood, a^* increased slightly up to about 1% mass loss reaching about 35% in radial and transverse sections and 20% in tangential, followed by a linear decrease for all sections. The reduction was higher in tangential section of about 80% for a 10% mass loss (60% in transverse and 40% in radial sections).

The behaviour of a^* variation for steam heat-treated pine and eucalypt wood seems to be similar to air heat treatment, but with a higher dispersion. For pine wood, a^* increased up to about 3–4% for all sections decreasing with the increase of

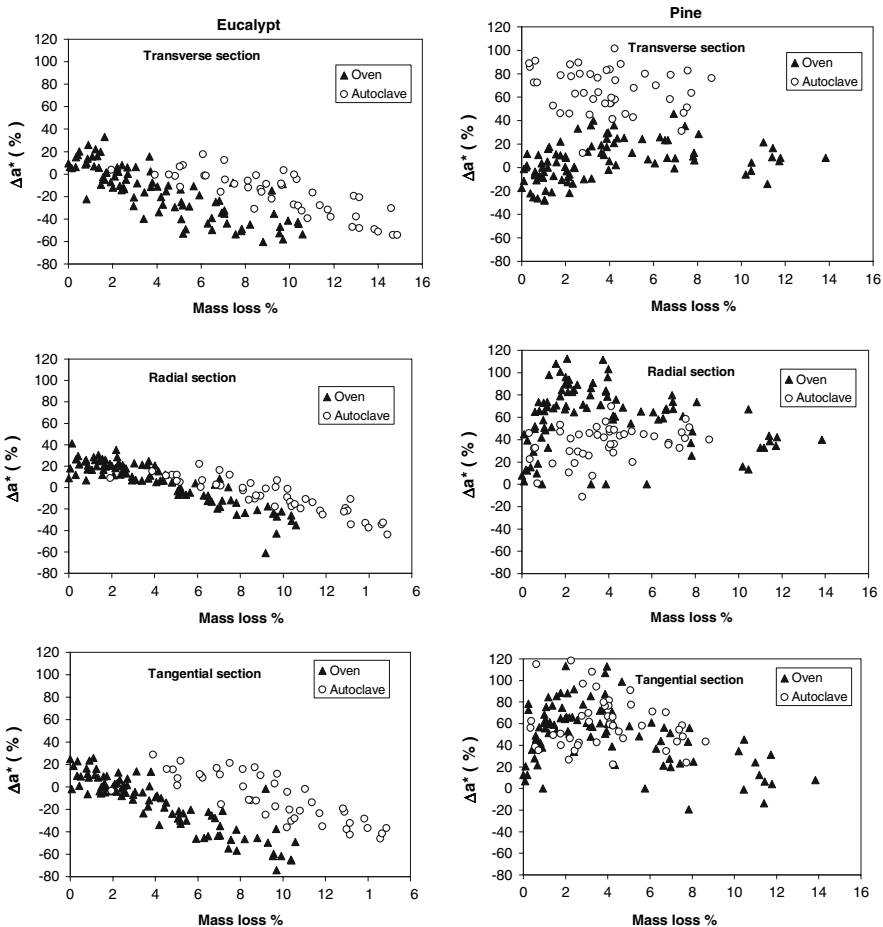


Fig. 4 Variation of a^* with mass loss by steam and air heat treatment of pine and eucalypt wood

mass loss, but in the transverse section values are considerably higher than for air heat-treated wood. For eucalypt wood, a^* decreased linearly with mass loss similarly to air heat-treated wood but with slightly higher values.

Figure 5 presents Δb^* versus mass loss with air and steam heat treatment. For pine wood, the results for the air and steam heat treatments were similar: b^* increased up to about 2% mass loss, and decreased for higher mass losses, reaching approximately 60% for 12% mass loss without significant differences between the three sections. Bekhta and Niemz (2003) reported similar results with spruce wood.

For eucalypt wood, b^* decreased linearly with mass loss, but at a slower rate for the steam treatment. For 4% mass loss, for the air treatment the reduction was approximately 50, 40 and 35%, respectively, for the tangential, transverse and radial

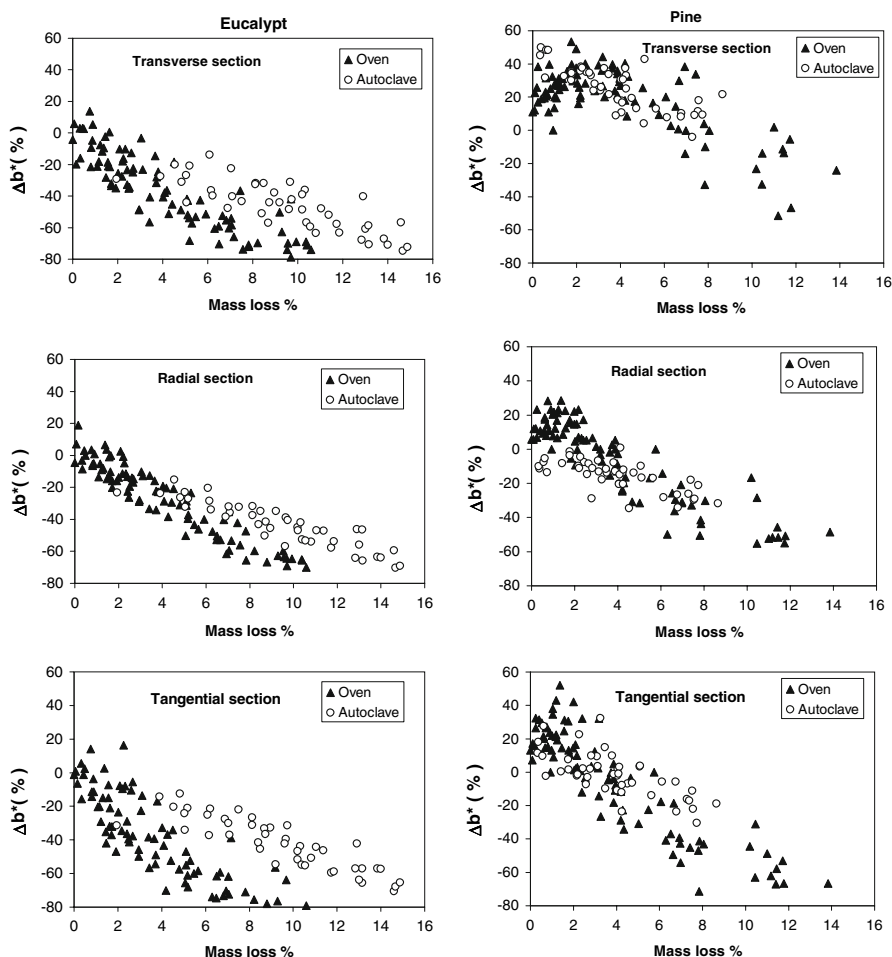


Fig. 5 Variation of b^* with mass loss by steam and air heat treatment of pine and eucalypt wood

sections and with steam heating, the b^* decreased less, reaching 25, 20 and 25 %, respectively.

Conclusions

Heat treatments in presence and absence of air darkened the pine and eucalypt woods and in general decreased the red (a^*) and yellow (b^*) colour components. This colour change is advantageous for species with unappealing wood colour like pine and eucalypt. Therefore, heat treatment showed an interesting potential to improve the wood quality as regards colour and its value for solid timber products from pine and eucalypt.

Noticeable colour changes could already be obtained for small mass losses of 2–4% but the effect depended on the extent of treatment and was related to chemical composition of the heat-treated woods. In air, the colour alteration was higher and faster than in steam. The heat-treated woods maintained surface characteristics resulting from their anatomical structure, namely distinction of earlywood/latewood in pine wood and some differences between transverse and radial/tangential sections.

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